



# Entity-Based Modeling: *The Department Head Tour Length Problem for SWOs*

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Much of this work was preformed under contract to NPRST,  
working with Kimberly Crayton and Ilia Christman

# SWO Career Path Model



“Develop a model to solve a particular problem, not to model the system.”

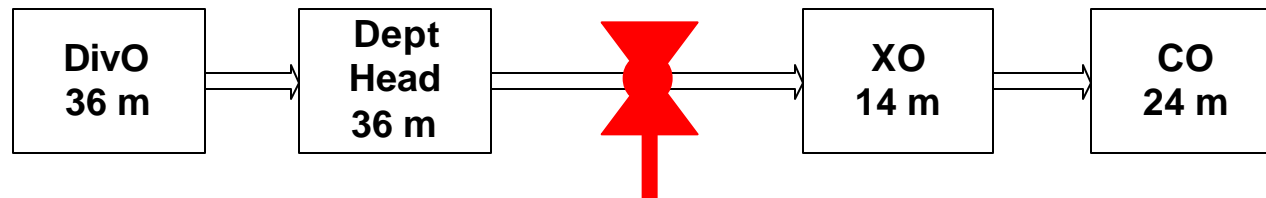
John Sterman

- Our goals had wider model boundaries than for a single, specific question
- Ideally, generic tool for many questions

# SWO DH Tour Lengths

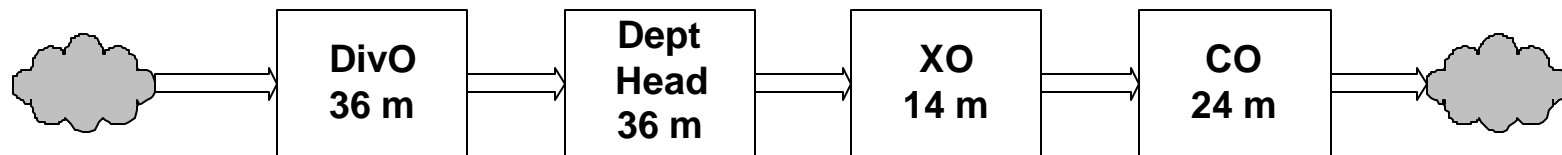


- DH tour lengths are adjusted based on inventory to maintain selectivity



- Cannot reasonably solve the problem in a single step
- DHs may have different tour lengths based on when they arrived

# Approach: Stock and Flow

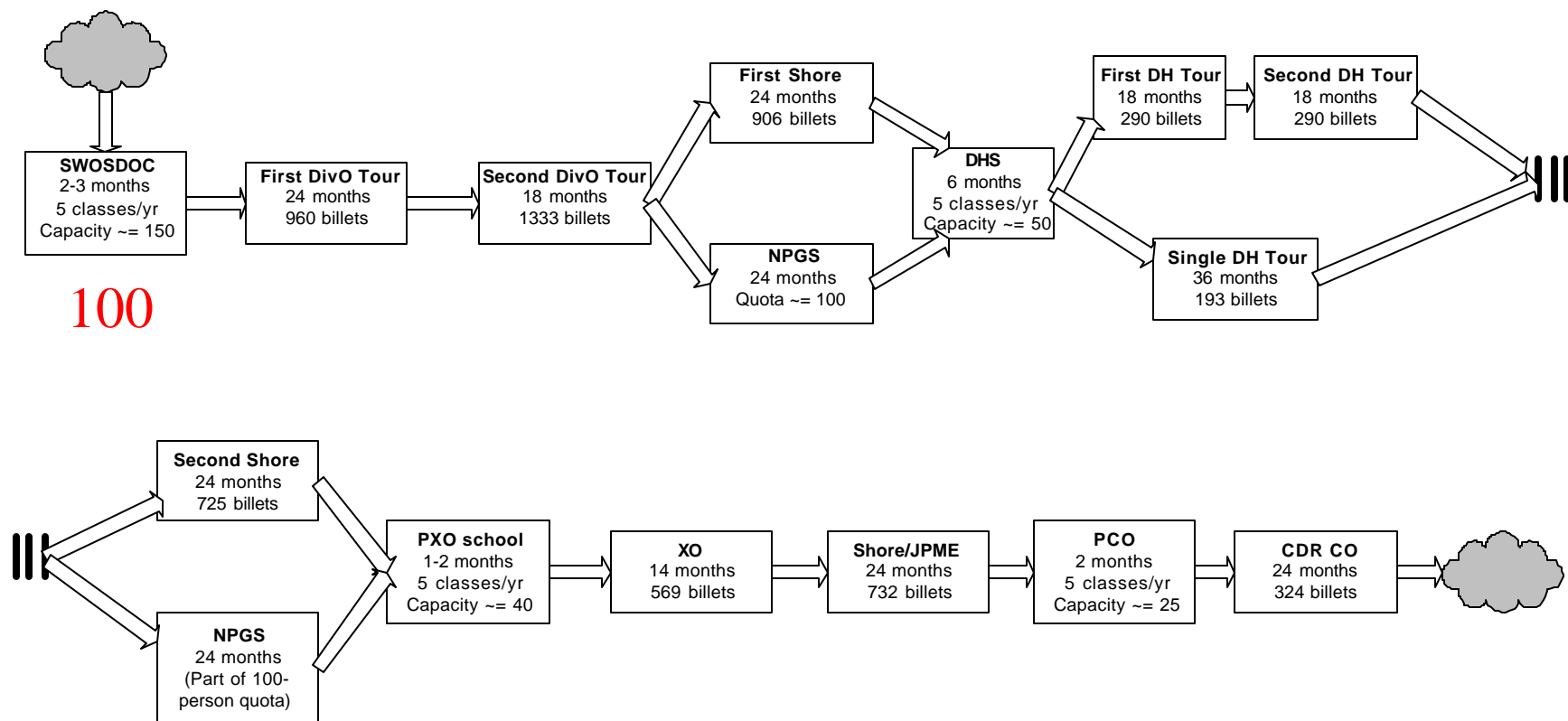


- **Stocks** have a number that represents how many “things” are in them
- **Flows** govern how many “things” transition between the stocks
- System Dynamics, Continuous Simulation
- Discrete event

# Typical Stock-and-Flow



*Numbers flow through stocks*

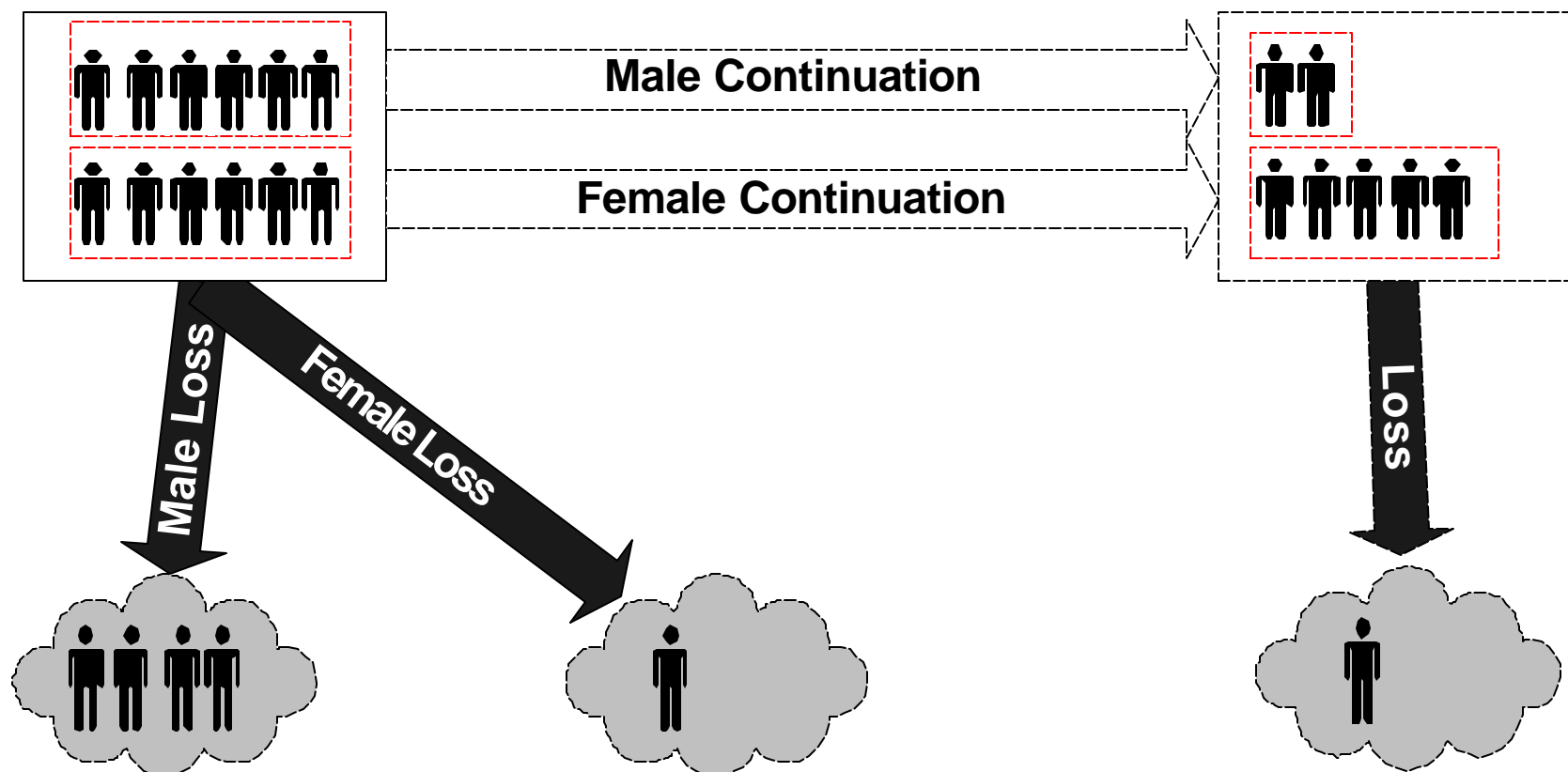


# Attribute Explosion Problem

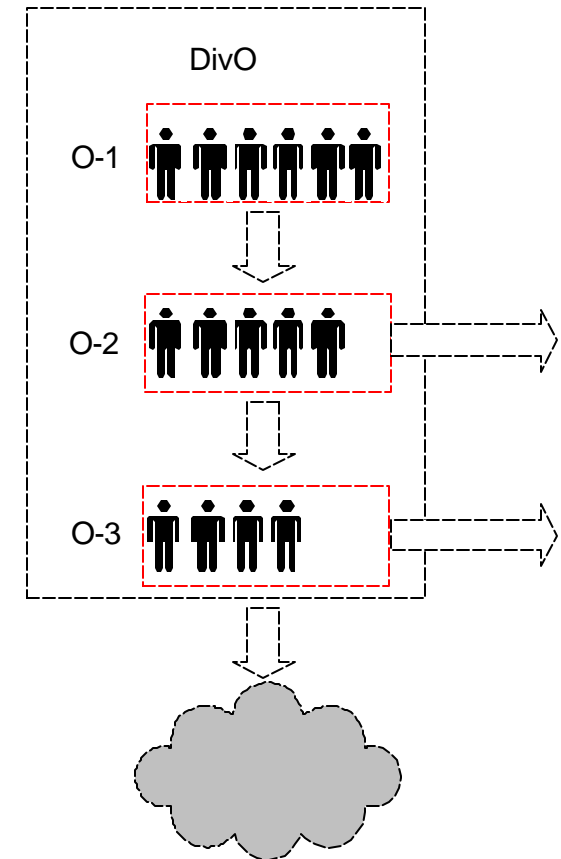
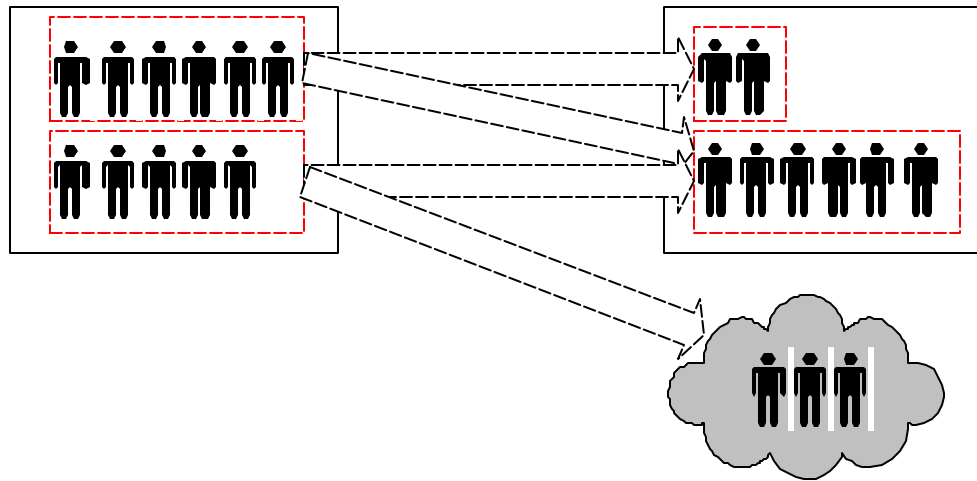


Attributes	Combinations
Typical Stock	1
Gender	2
Gender + Screened	4
Rank	6
Gender + Screened + Rank	24
Year group	22
Gender + Screened + Rank + YG	528

# Discrete Event with Attributes

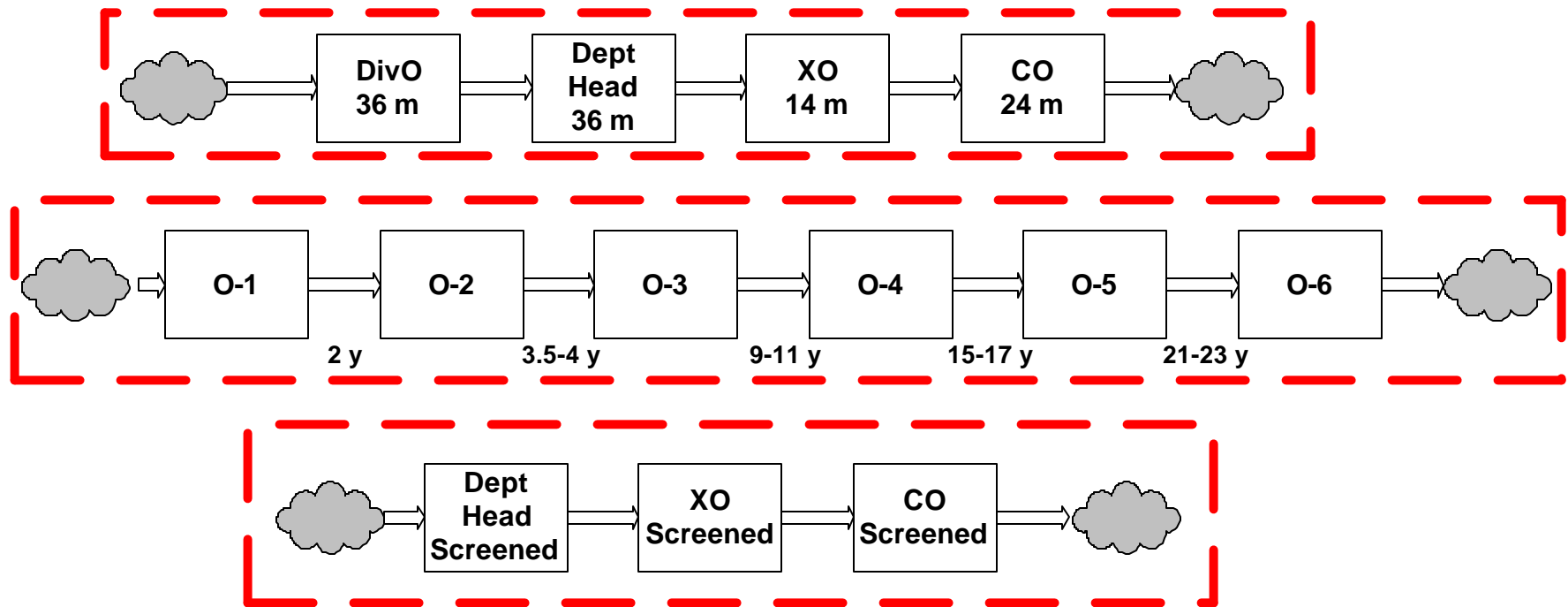


# Attributes Change on Flows





# Multiple Paths Simultaneously



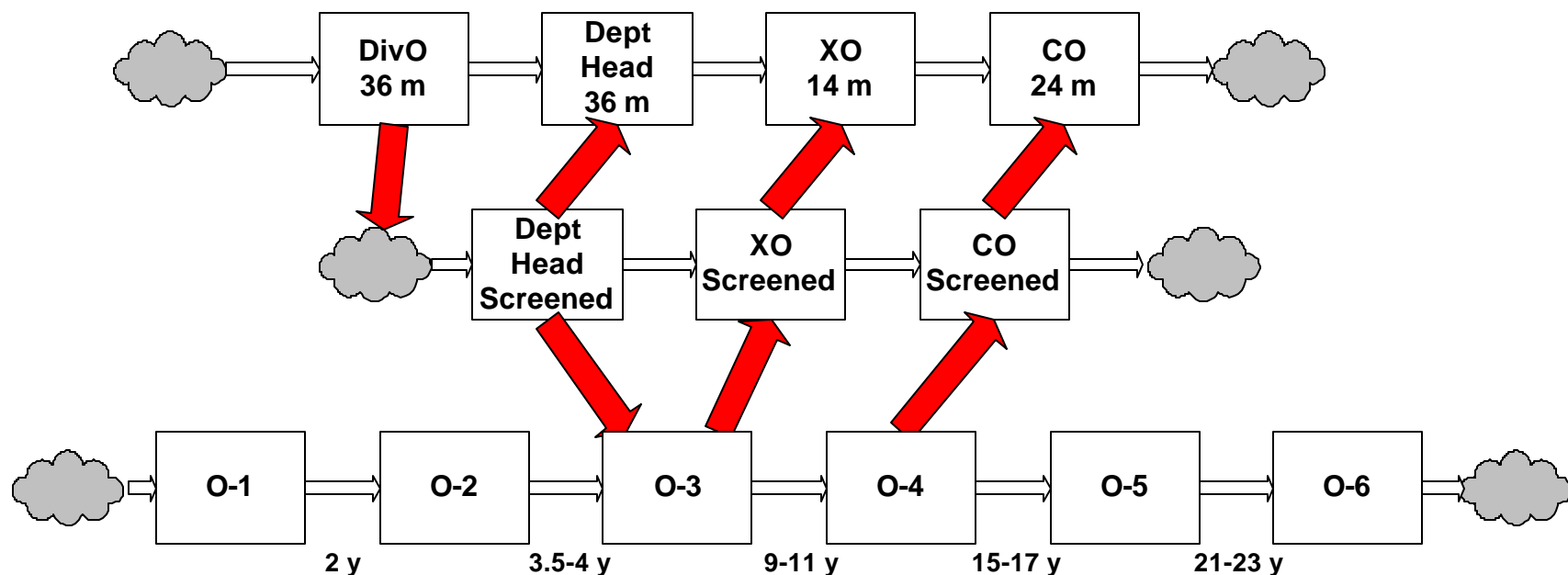
“...it is difficult for time-dependent operations to be intertwined with the tour flows.”

David Rodney  
CRM 92-81

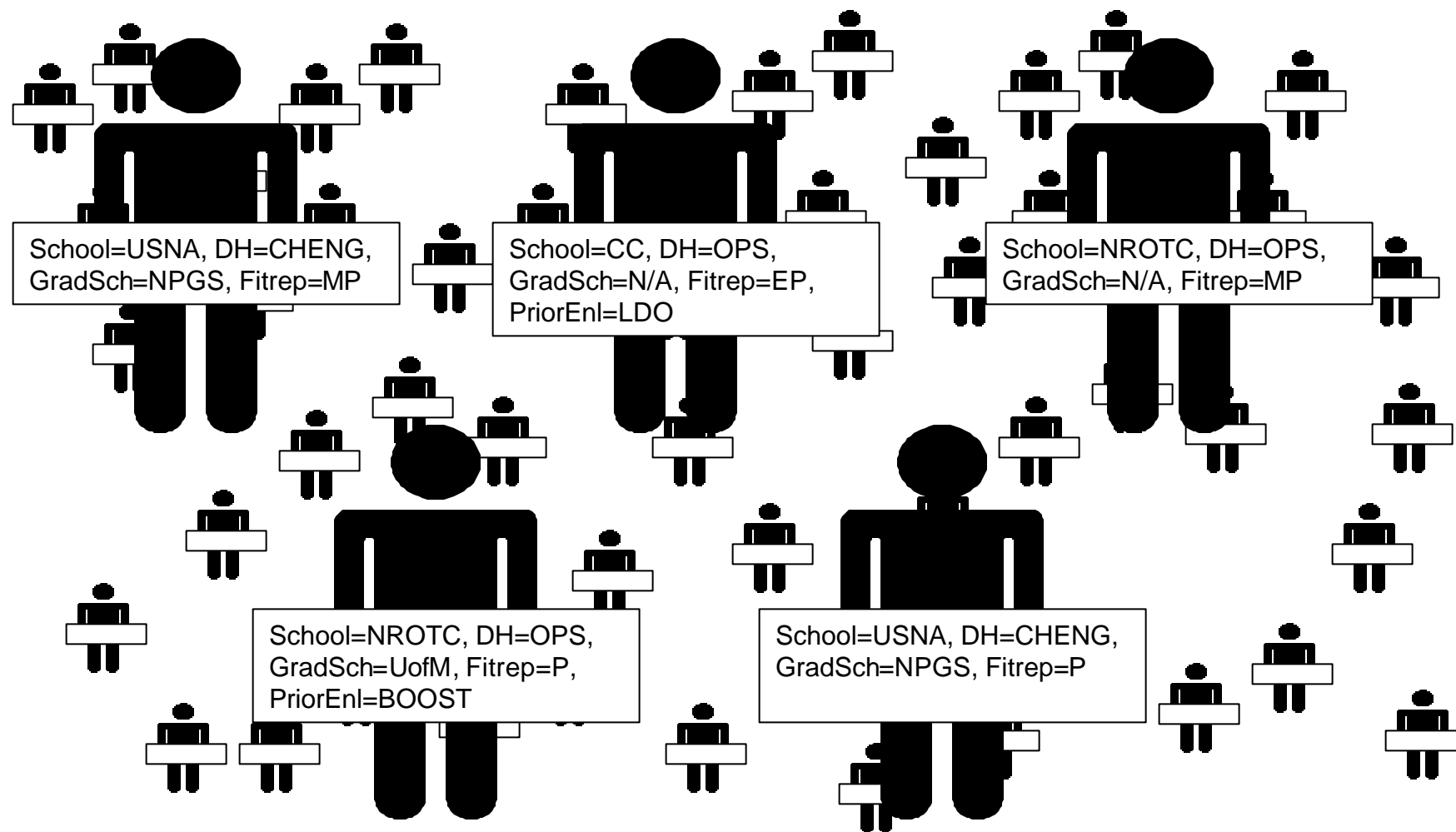
# Paths are Dependent



In fact, the real-world business rules are not simply time dependent; there are interdependencies between the models.



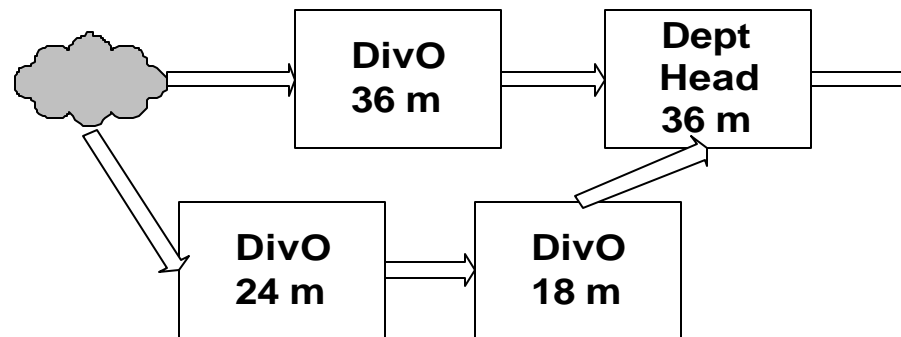
# Solution (Pt 1): Entity-Based Models



# State/Behavior in Stock-and-Flow



- State and behavior are tightly coupled
- Cumbersome:
  - People cannot be in two places at once
  - State can be lost once paths merge



# State/Behavior in Entity-Based



- State: **Entities** and their **Attributes**
  - Entities are individual people
  - Attributes are generic attribute/value pairs
- Behaviors: **Business Rules**

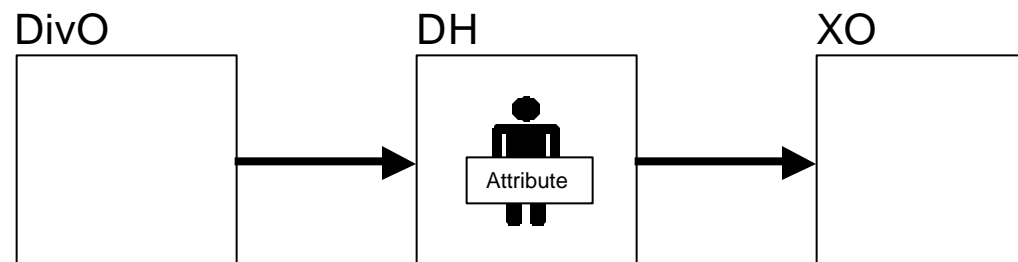
Generic rules, based on core processes

  - Distribution (Moving people)
  - Selection (Changing people)

# Solution (Pt 2): Process Flow



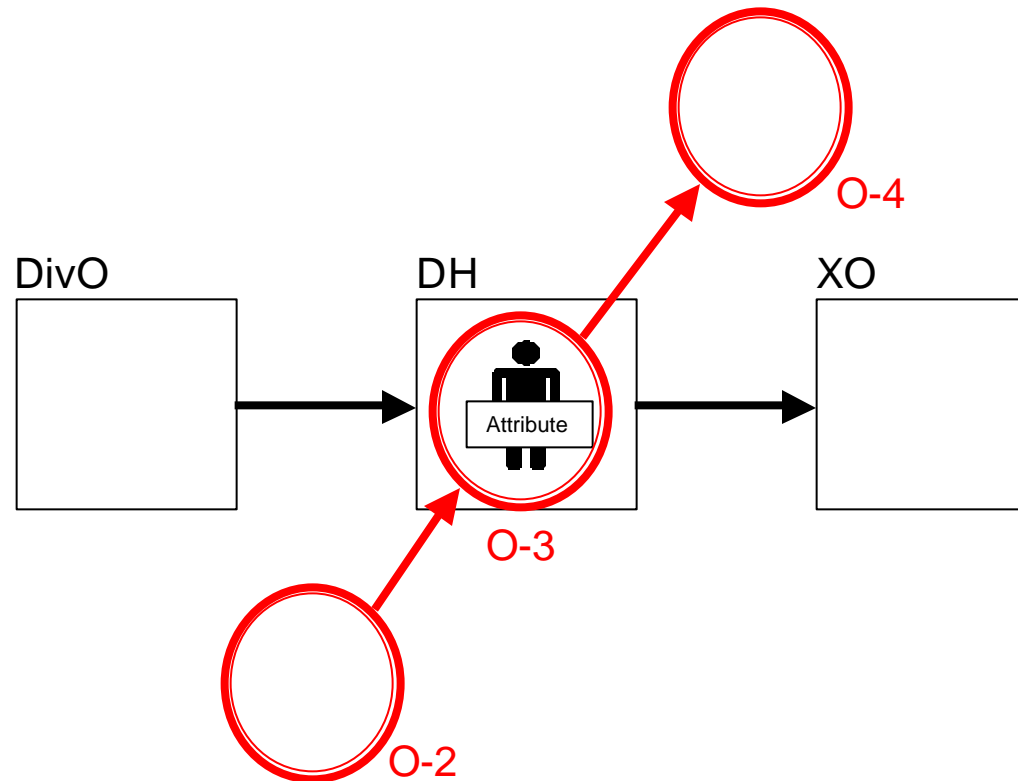
Entities don't flow, processes flow around them



# Solution (Pt 2): Process Flow



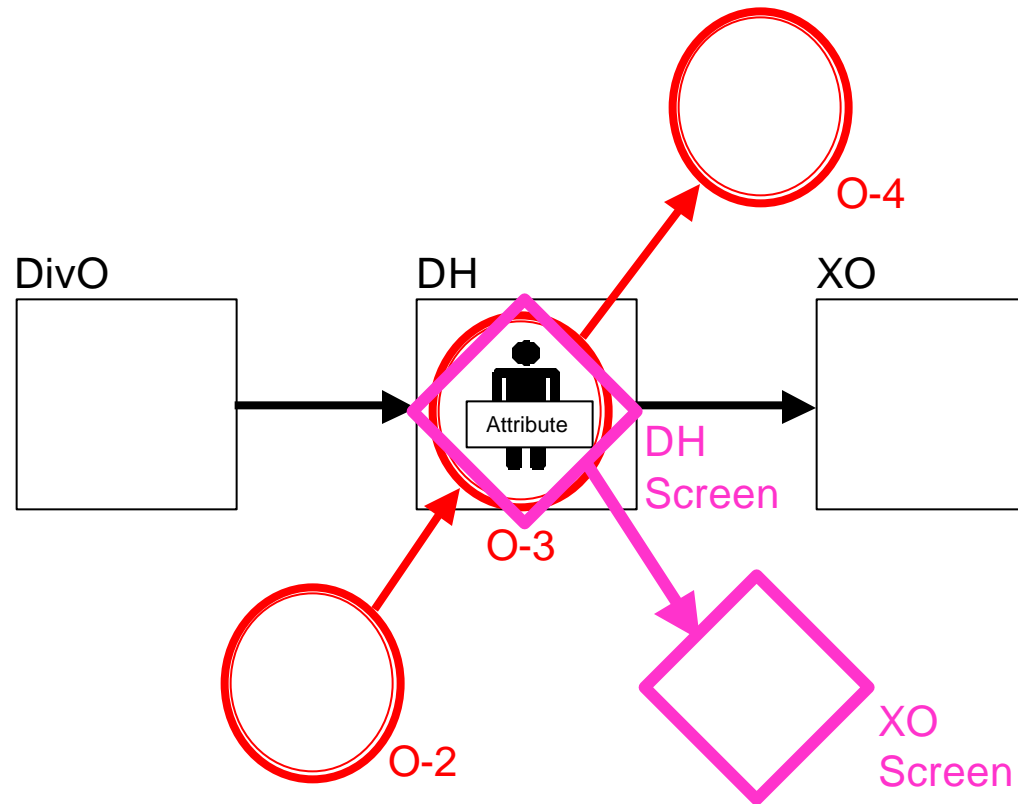
Entities don't flow, processes flow around them



# Solution (Pt 2): Process Flow



Entities don't flow, processes flow around them

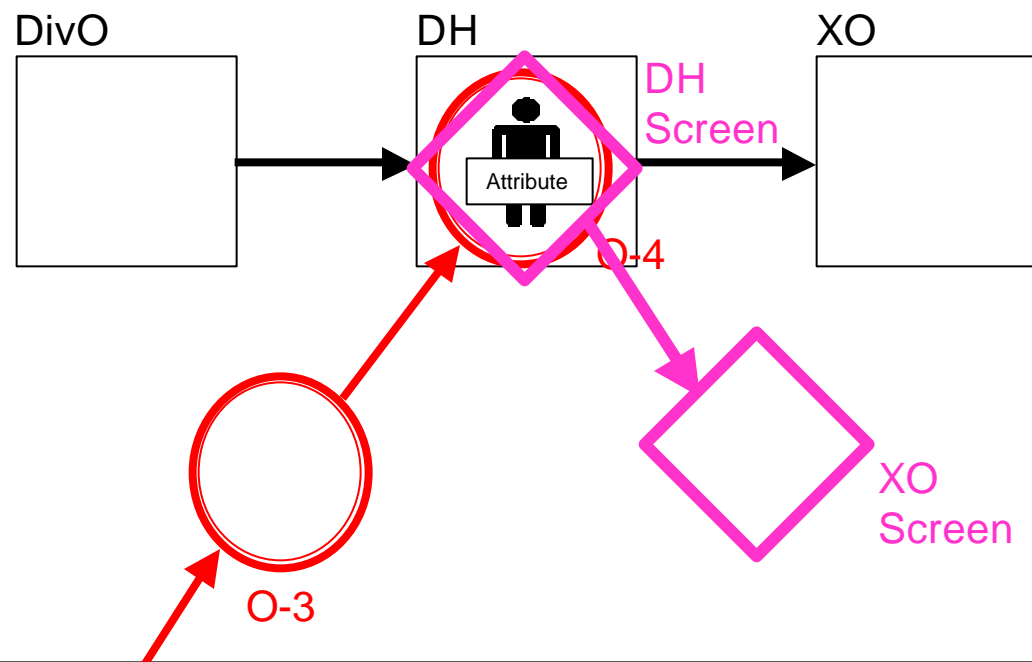




# Process Flow 2



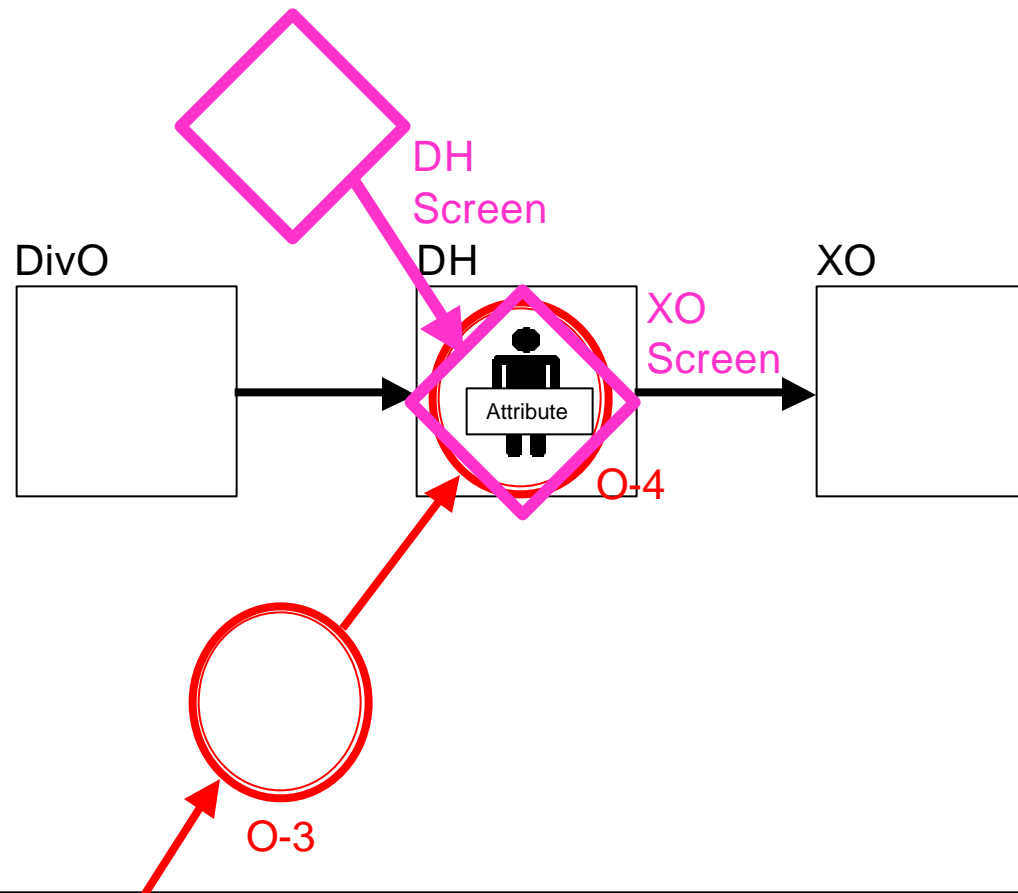
## Promotion



# Process Flow 3



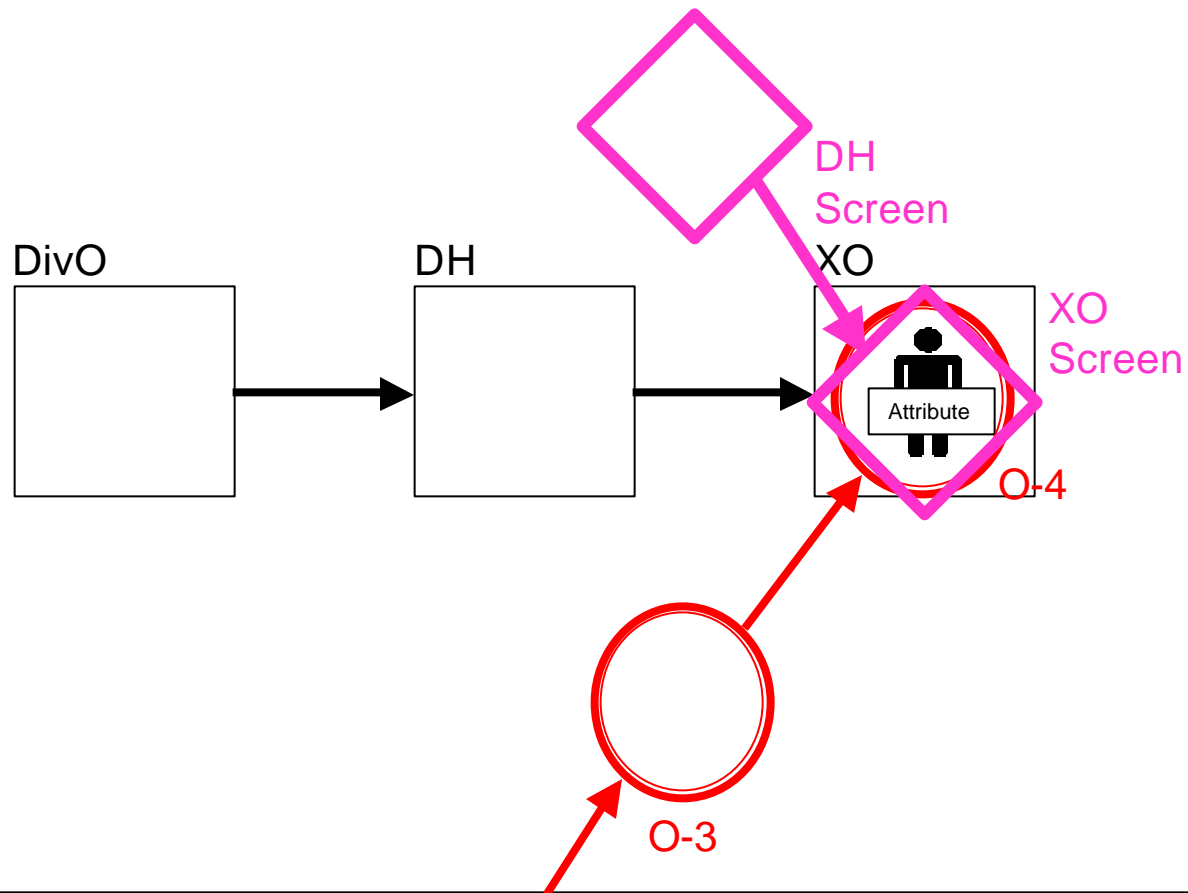
## Selection



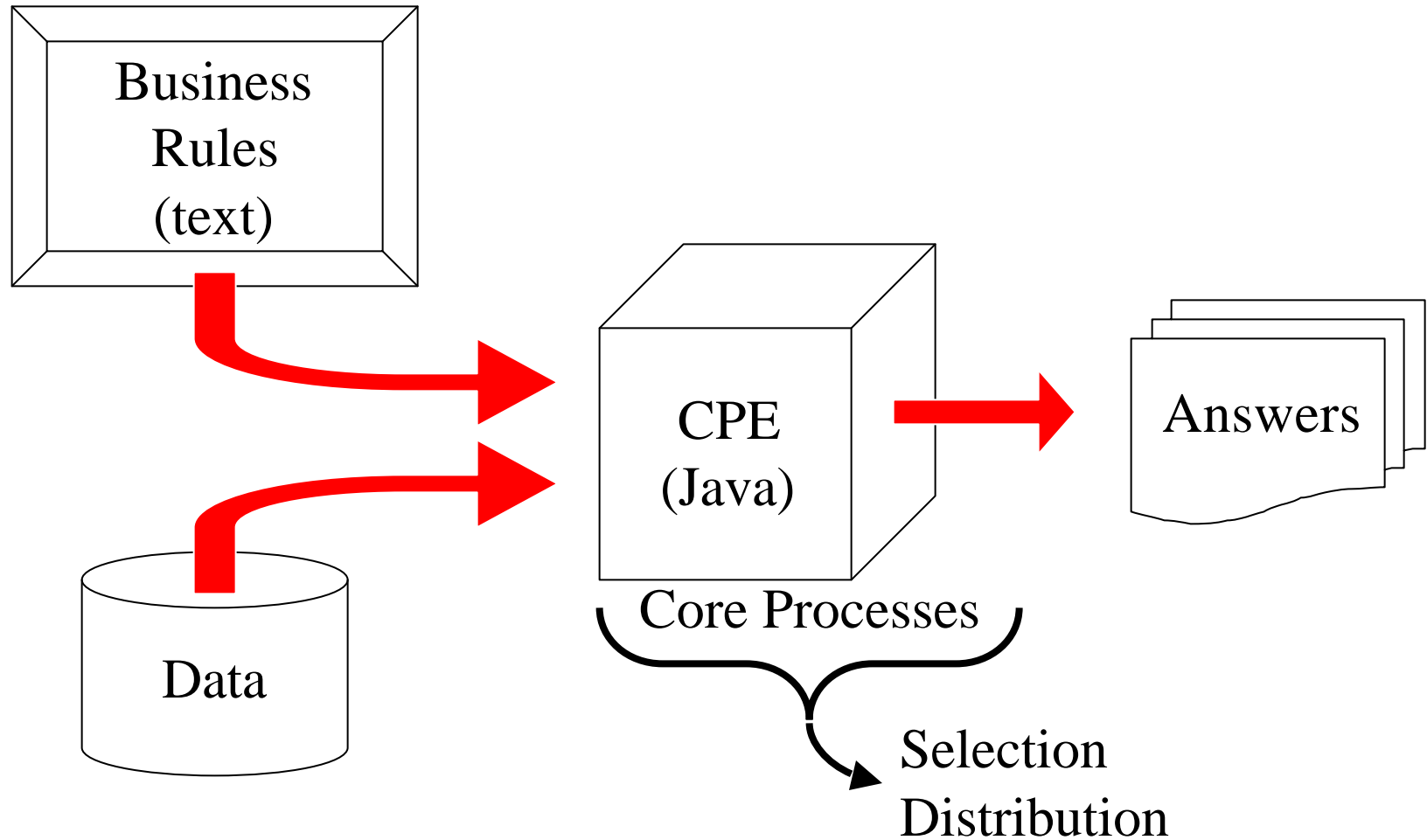
# Process Flow 4



## Rotation



# Career Path Engine



# Sample Rule



**Event first runs in month 9, and repeats every 12 months**

```
// O-3 Promotion
```

```
BEGIN EVENT
```

```
9,12
```

```
Rank == O-2,YearOfService == 3
```

```
CHANGERULES
```

```
0.9%
```

```
Rank = O-3
```

```
END EVENT
```

**Two predicates in this pool rule; eligible entitites are O-2s in their third year of service**

**90% of O-2s will promote**

**Change their rank to O-2**

# Benefits



- “Intertwining” is easier
- Processes can share data
- Encapsulation of business rules; can add/remove/modify a “process chain” without fundamentally changing the others
- Scalability
  - Enlarge model boundaries
  - No attribute explosion
  - Develop more holistic understanding of domain
  - Parallelizable or distributable

# Time Variations



- Model can change over time
- For example: DH tour length as an attribute
- Can stop and modify
- Can record and roll-back